ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 81

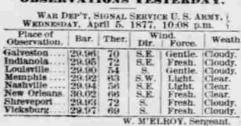
CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo

cotton, 6 5-16d. New York cotton, 11 9-16c New Orleans cotton, 11 1-2c. Memphis cot ton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 195.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1 s.m. For the Gulf States and Tennessee searmer, partly cloudy weather, with east to south winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and light rains west of the Missis-

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.



DARING OUTRAGE.

Attempted Abduction of a Lady from a Railroad Train with a View of Robbery.

Iowa City, Iowa, April 5.-Six men, supposed to be three-card monte operators, attempted to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, a wealthy and accomplished young woman, of Massillon, Ohio, from the Rock Island train, between Rock Island and this place, last night. They entered the train at Rock Island, and under the pretense that she was an escaped lungitie kept her gargand and held an escaped lunatic, kept her gagged and held her down at each station. She escaped from them at Wilton Station after a desperate struggle, during which she sprained her ankle, and, persuading the conductor of her sanity, was allowed to take rooms in a hotel here, where she is well-known and respected. The object of the scoundrels was money, as she was richly dressed.

KIDNAPPED.

Rothschild, the Murderer of Bessle foore, Kidnapped from Ohio by Handed Proceeding.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—In the case of Abe Rothschild, who is accused of having some time ago murdered Bessie Moore at Jefferson, tion proceedings, Judge Matson this morning dismissed the writ of habeas corpus. Sheriff Wallace, on the advice of his attorney, turned Rothschild over to the Texas authorities, in obedience to the order of Judge Avery in the dismissal of the writ when the question was argued before him in the first place. Rothschild was quietly taken in charge by Deputy Vine, of Texas, quickly transferred to a carriage in waiting on the corner of Broad-light text of the legislature is a body that decides who is elected governor and light text of the legislature is a body that decides who is elected governor and light text of the Republican electors, I did not anticipate the had possession of all the offices in the State in the State behavior and the withdrawal of the troops gave him possession of that.

When asked: "This order settles the question of the legislature is a body that I was elected. I am constrained to think that J was elected. I a Texas, and who was here awaiting extradiway and Sycamore streets, at the rear en-trance to the jail, and driven to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He left there to-night for Texas with the prisorer.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Express Collides with a Freight-Train on the Central Pacific Road with Fatal Results.

San Francisco, April 5.—Early yesterday morning express-train No. 2, westward bound, on the Central Pacific road, collided with a special freight-train, about a mile from Cascade, near the summit. Each train was drawn by two engines. The collision occurred in the snow-shed, and the engines were piled one on another, the rear of the tank of the first engine of the passenger-train, and the front of the second engine being forced up until they protruded through the roof of the shed. The shock of ision threw the passengers and train engineer of the second express engine, was severely scalded and died in a short time, as did his fireman. Frank Maxwell, who was crashed. Both the passenger and head freight engines were badly broken; otherwise there was no serious damage to either train. The wrecking train was sent up, and it will take, perhaps, ten hours to clear the track. It is supposed that the engineer of the express-train forgot the orders he had received to wait for the freighttrain at Cascade. Two engines and nine freight cars are reported near Midway Sta-tion, on the V/estern Pacific road.

WASHINGTON.

Hoyt for Governor of Arizona - Schurz's Civil Service Rules-The Deficiency in the Navy Appropriation-Call for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, has been appointed governor of Arizona, and John H. Hammond, of Illinois, superintendent Indian affairs for the central Chamberlain. Governor Hampton had found day considered contemplated appointments.

Rumors are in circulation throughout the no longer in the State a strict drawing of treasury of changes of important heads of divisions of that department.

party lines, but parties are united in their desire for good government, and no longer Secretary Schurz's Rules for Appoint-

Secretary Schurz has promulgated an order providing for the investigation and determination of questions connected with appointments, removals and promotions in the vanous bureaus in his department by means of a board of inquiry, comprising three members; one to represent the secretary's office, and appointed by the secretary; one to be se-lected from such bureau as the secretary may indicate and named by the head thereof, and the third to be designated by the head of the bareau from which charges or recommendations emanate. The two first named are to serve three months, and the latter for the session. When a reduction is necessary in any bureau a list of names twenty-five per cent, in excess of the actual number to be smissed shall be furnished the secretary, and the required number shall be selected from the list by the board. It is provided, however, that the result of the board of in-quirers shall in every case be submitted to the secretary of the interior for approval:

The Deficiency in the Navy Appropria-The secretary of the navy, prior to his derture for Terre Haute last evening, issued the following circular:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1877. The secretary of the navy regrets that has become his duty to announce to the officers of the naval service that the amount of found by him in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the navy insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May and June. The secretary proposes to retain as much as may be found necessary of what there is in the treasury for the pay of the navy for the purpose of paying allotments to the wives of officers and sailors whose husbands are abroad in the service of their countries. June. The secretary proposes to retain as much as may be found necessary of what

for the three months will be about three-quarters of a million dollars. All the temporary clerks in the navy department will be discharged at the end of the present month.

Forty-Fifth Call for Bonds. The secretary of the treasury to-day issue the forty-fifth call for the redemption of five twenty bonds of 1865. May and November The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$9,500. 000 are coupon, and \$500,000 registered. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the fifth of July next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon isiana or South Carolina for the Republicans bonds—\$500, Nos. 46,001 to 49,800, both inclasive; \$1000, Nos. 132,001 to 141,000, both | tion, which reached a high temper, some lusive. Registered bonds \$5000, Nos. threats of exposure of certain dispatches and

BAYONET-RIDDEN STATES.

General Sherman Promulgates the Order for the Removal of the Troops-Hampton Declares his Purpose to be Peace and Good Government.

Carpetbaggers in Washington Threater to Expose the Means whereby Lonislana was Counted for Hayes-Matthews and Foster Denounced by Packard's People.

Packard's Last Letter to His Fraudulency Logically Reviews the Instructions to the Commission, and Shows that if he (Packard) is not Governor Hayes is not President.

Washington, April 5 .- The following orer was this morning sent to Major General

Iancock by General Sherman: HEADSCARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON, April 5, 1877. o Major General Hancock, Commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City: Eary Division of the Atlantic, New York City:

GENERAL—I now have the honor to inclose you certified copies of letters of the honorable secretary of war, of April 3d, instant, and of the President of the United States of the same data, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the Statehouse at Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock noon. You will please cause this order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to these headquarters. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Hampton Interviewed.

cago Times's Washington correspond ent: When asked what he was going to do when he returned to Columbia to establish imself, he said, "Nothing." He simply intended to go on with his government as he has in the past. The people of all classes, colored as well as white, are paying taxes to him. He has thus far conducted his govern-ment very economically. His expenses have not averaged over between sixteen and seventeen thousand dollars a month. He said that he had possession of all the offices in the State decided as to the legislature. The supreme court in full bench has decided that Chamberlain's legislature was illegally called together and that it has never had a proper quorum. There never has been any dispute over the senate. The house alone has been the subject of controversy. All of the lower courts, with the supreme court, have decided my legislature to be the correct one. How, then, does the issuing of this order affect Butler's and Corbin's centest for a seat

n the United States senate?" He said that was a question for the United states senate. It, at best, in the face of the esident's decision, could not do more than der a new election. As the courts of South olina are now untrammeled by military uthority, they would sustain the legal legislature, and proceed criminally against the members of a bogus legislature, so that a new election would practically result in the same thing, as, in all human probability, Butler would be again chosen.

When asked about Chamberlain's propo-

the collision threw the passengers and train men in every direction, but none of them suffered broken bones, though several were badly bruised. George Bent, engineer of the bead locomotive on the express train was head locomotive on the express train, was the constitution, and ends in another electo-found on his seat dead. His fireman, John ral commission." Hampton said he had Wright was badly scalded. John Warren, never entertained any plan of compromise engineer of the second express engine, was them aside, feeling that his case was strong enough to stand on its merits alone.

He was asked at this point, "What will become of Chamberlain? Will he be able to

live in the State?" Governor Hampton replied: "He will; that is to say, there will not be a single case of persecution of any individual of any class, color or condition. I have pledged myself to the President and to the country, and I shall keep that pledge. Besides that, there is no disposition in the State to persecute any one. It is, however, our intention to investigate carefully the frauds by which the State has been robbed for years, and the men who are found guilty of connection with them shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

This shall be done regardless of the party to which they may belong.' Governor Hampton said he intended to thoroughly overhaul the affairs of the State government, and should only remove men for cause. For instance, the warden of the pen-Chamberlain. Governor Hampton had found them to be good men, and he did not intend look for the mere success of party. In proof of this he cited the fact that Judge Willard, a northern man and a Republican, who is at present an associate-justice of the supreme court, will very likely be made chief-justice,

and this at the request of a majority of the white people of South Carolina. Hampton's Proclamation. Washington correspondent of the New York World: Governor Hampton, who leaves here to-morrow, states that he will probably reach Columbia on Thursday, when he will issue a proclamation, notifying the people of South Carolina of the peaceful ad-justment of all difficulties, and proposing to all the legislature together early in April. He will take immediate steps to prevent any violence to Chamberlain or any of his party, and, unless they should yield their possession of the executive offices in the Statehouse, will protect them in their presence there from any unlawful attempt to dispossess them. He will then make an immediate application in court for a writ of ejectment on Chamberlain. In the message which he will submit to the legislature, Hampton will recommend the passage of a general tax-bill, and endeavor to have such financial legislation adopted as will restore the credit of the State. No in-State for a year, and another six months in-terest will be due July 1st. It is probable that the unpaid interest of last year will be funded, but Governor Hampton is confident that the six months interest coming due will be paid. After the State government has been fairly and fully organized, he states that he intends to provide for the regular payment of the interest of the State debt, and to

Corbin, Senator Patterson, Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, and others. The opinion was unanimously accepted that if the troops were withdrawn from the support of Packard in Louisiana, as they were about to be from the support of Governor Chamberlain in South windrawn from the support of Packard in Louisiana, as they were about to be from the support of Governor Chamberlain in South Carolina, there would be an end of the Republican party in the south, and that the idea of the administration that the white vote there could be divided was simply an idle one. They agreed that the south hereafter would be unitedly Democratic, and that the right can be accertained, and that the right can be accertained. idle one. They agreed that the south here-after would be unitedly Democratic, and that it would be impossible to carry Florida, Lou-

documents in connection with the declaration

of the result in Louisiana and Florida for resident were made. It was even declared that if Packard were abandoned in Louisiana, he most startling exposures of the means by which the Republicans counted in Hayes there would be published. Whether this was intended merely as an intimidation of the President in the interest of Packard, or really means a grand explosion in the last ditch, remains to be seen. It is very evident that the carpetbag element does not propose to surrender without a spirited fight, at least on

Packard's Crew Denounce Matthews and Foster. New Orleans, April 5.—The Packard senate adopted a series of resolutions de-nouncing the pledges of Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster for the withdrawal of the that charles Foster for the withdrawal of the troops as a corrupt and dishonorable bargain; that they are slow to believe that President Hayes is a party to such a bargain; call on the President to furnish the assistance necessary to protect the State against domestic violence, and put down the Nicholls insurrection; assert that the legality of Packard cannot be questioned by any one who does not question the title of President Hayes, that both titles are the same; recomnend that Packard organize the militia in every parish, to meet any emergency which may arise in the future. If the President fails in his duty, which we do not believe he will do, let the responsibility rest where it belongs. In conclusion the resolutions express unabated confidence in the patriotism, firmness, wisdom and forbearance of Governor Packard.

Packard's Instructions to the President. New Orleans, April 5.—Governor Packard addresses the following open letter to the President:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT., NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1877. To His Excellency President Hayes, Washington: Sin—Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the instructions issued to the commission delegated by you to visit this State and report upon the situation of affairs either exclude or do not direct inquiry upon three essential points: First, which is the legal government entitled to recognition? second, which is the legal judi-ciary? and, third, do domestic violence and nsurrection prevail within the meaning of ection 4, article 4, of the constitution of the nited States? On the first of these points the instructions say: "The service desired of

and entrusted to this commission does not include any examination into or report upon the facts of the recent State election, or of the canvass of the votes cast at that election." This inhibits the commission from all inquiry as to who are entitled to the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor by virtue of the late election and the canvass of the votes by the gention and the canvass of the votes by the gen-eral assembly, and also as to who were elected to the other disputed State offices. It is my desire that a searching and satisfactory investigation should be made upon this im-portant point. I believe the nation will judge of my claims according to whether it be a fact that I was elected. I am constrained to think pate that my title to the office of governor would thus be put in question. It further seems to me that in considering the situation of affairs in this State it is of material importance to ascertain whether the supreme court, appointed in obedience to the constitution by my predecessor, Governor Kellogg, is the legal court. If it be so determined by the commission, the ascertainment of that fact will probably prove of assistance in the solution of the existing difficulties. If

opposing, the Nicholls court will be found stated by President Grant, to be entitled to no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any one or other citizen of the State, and the nation will surely justify the commission in so declaring. By investigating these two points, your excellency will thus be able to ascertain the lawful executive and judicial branches of the State government. The legislative branch will adjust itself when you determine who is the executive of the State. The fact as to which government was elected being once established, the commission would probably find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion on the point as to whether or not there exist such domestic violence and insurrection against that govern-ment as contemplated by section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the United States, and sections 5297, 5299 and 5300 of the United States revised statutes. The honorable secretary of state differing from Chief Justice Tuney and the United States supreme court in the well known case of Luther es. Borden, holds, if I correctly understand his letter of instruction, that neither the constitution-al provision nor the acts of congress were ramed with the design of giving to the President the power to decide between the

contesting claimants to a State government. In the case referred to Chief-Justice Taney, as the organ of the court, said: "By this act the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the government of the United States is bound to interfere, is given to the President, and he is to act upon the application of the legislature or the executive; and, consequently, he must determine what body of men constitute the legislature and who is the governor before he can act. The fact that both parties claim the right to the government cannot alter the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict, like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government of the State; and the President must

of necessity decide which is the government, and which party is unlawfully arrayed against it, before he can perform the duty imposed upon him by the act of congress. May not I expect that this decision, rich with precedents from your predecessors, will be taken as a safe guide for your action? The distinguished gentleman by whom the instructions to the commission were pre-pared, is understood to favor the line of pared, is understood to favor the line of policy toward this State which has been fore-shadowed by Hon. Stanley Matthews. The nature of that policy is disclosed in a statement of Hon. E. John Ellis, one of the most candid of Democratic representatives in congress, from this State, published in the National Republican, of the thirteenth ultimo, from which I quote: "I then told Mr. Matthews that his views and those he attributed to Governor Hayes and those he attributed to Governor Hayes were most gratifying to us, but there ap-peared to me a good deal of practical diffiulty in carrying out these views. I told im, for instance, with regard to Louisiana, that the people who had voted for Hayes had voted for Packard; the supporters of Tilden were the supporters of Nicholls; that the returning board, which had assumed to award the vote of Louisiana to Hayes, had awarded, a majority to Packard, and that I did not see how Mr. Hayes could consistently sustain Nicholls under the circumstances. He re will restore the credit of the State. No in-terest has been paid on the funded debt of the how Nichells can be sustained. I do not as-

how Nicholls can be sustained. I do not assume to speak, absolutely, for Governor Hayes, but my policy would be to obtain from Nicholls assurances that the peace would be maintained and no one be persecuted on account of political offenses; life, liberty and property guaranteed to all, then with-draw the troops; your people would then pay taxes only to Nicholls's government, while his government would grow then firmy in authority and Packard would starve to death for the lack of money to support his government, and that should it become neessary for the President to recognize any gov

the government thus found to be republican in form, and to have been chosen by a ma-jority of the people, according to the legal methods sanctioned by the constitution and A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Orvill D. Jewett, in Order to Release Himself of Disagreeable Partners, Blows Up the Whole Concern with a Hand-Grenade.

He Could Not Agree with Them, and They Would Not Release Him-He Released Himself and Them, too-Two Men Killed and a Third Dying.

Another account this morning says the fear-ful tragedy occurred in the office of Messrs. ful tragedy occurred in the office of Messrs.
Jewett, 182 Front street, white lead manufacturers, when a bombshell exploded, instantly killing George W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, the head of the firm, and a son of John Jewett. Orvill D. Jewett, a relative, and also a member of the firm, had his left hand shattered and suffered internal injuries. He was taken to the

internal injuries. He was taken to the Chambers street hospital. Joseph A. Dean, of Orange, New Jersey, had his knee-pan fractured and suffered internal injuries. Both Mr. Dean and O. D. Jewett refuse to make my statement of the particulars of the ter ible affair. A pistol and a large dagger were found among the trio. The explosion occurred in the office on the second floor. The windows are blown out, the soot is two inches deep on the floor, and the office furniture is powdered to bits. Pieces of the bombshel are in the room. The pistol and dagger as at the police station. The body of Jewett lie in his private office fronting on Burling slip. The corpse and carpet are both in gore. His face was all blackened with soot, and his hands were coal-black. The coroner is in-

vestigating the case. Portions of a conical shell or hand-grenade were found imbedded in the walls and ceiling of the room, and two revolvers and a dirk-kmfe were found on the floor. A scabbard and belt corresponding to one of the revolvers were found on the person of Orvill D. Jew-ett. Three clerks and a son of Mr. Dean were in an adjoining room at the time of the explosion, and were positive in their asser-tions that the shell had never been on the place. After the war a few shells were picked up on a battle-field and sent to the members of the firm, who had them emptied into East river. The clerks said the shell must have been brought to the office this morning by one of the injured men. The theory of the police is that Geo. W. and Orvill D. Jewett became involved in a dispute, and that the shell must have been used as a weapon. This theory is strengthened by the liscovery of revolvers and a knife in the When one of the revolvers was found ts barrel was warm and one of its chambers empty, with an exploded cap on it. Every effort was made to find out the cause of the explosion, but beyond the fact the shell had exploded nothing could be learned, as Mr. Dean, when asked for information, both by the police and reporters, merely answered:
"Don't ask me." The explosion caused
great excitement in the vicinity, and the open

space in Burling slip was soon crowded with people. A section of police were soon on the scene and a regular fire-line was established, no one being permitted to pass it who did not belong to the firm or who was not called there by legitimate business. Rumors of a disagreement between the partners were circu-lated; and one person, who claimed to be intimately connected with the firm, told a Com- His Retirement from the Chancellormercial reporter that their business matters had not been going on lately as harmoniously is they might have done. One theory advanced as to the cause of the explosion is that a shell was thrown into the

grate with the coal, and another is that it was a percussion shell and exploded while being carelessly handled. Orvill D. Jewett served in the army during the late war, and the cabinet will probably experience some it is stated that the shell was kept by him in difficulty in dispatching the ordinary admin the office as a relic of the struggle. Others who profess to be familiar with the office deny the existence there of such a dangerous memento. Mr. Dean was able to be driven to his residence, Waverly Place, but Orvill of system, yet there is little chance of D. Jewett, who resides in Orange, New Jersey, was taken to the Chambers street hospital, where, late in the afternoon, he was progra thought to be dying. A friend of the firm doned by the emperor, and the nation can-characterizes as cruel the rumor that the disaster was the result in some indirect way of a cabinet and liberals could not produce such a aster was the result in some indirect way of a disagreement among the members. S. F. Rawson, of 54 Wall street, states that his firm was the legal advisers of O. D. Jewett, and knew all of the facts, and that the rumor is without the slightest foundation. It had it will be a such a rupture, were it to occur, would more likely arise from parliament surpassing the cabinet in conservation to commercial affairs than in political liberalism. The prospect of the conservation to commercial affairs than in political strength of the conservation of been decided on January 1st that Orvill D. Jewett should retire from business, and a final adjustment of the matter was to have been made at Mr. Rawson's office to-day. There was no feeling but that of good-will among all parties. The firm was composed of George W. Jewett, who was killed; J. A. Dean, slightly wounded; Orvill D. Jewett, badly wounded, and Charles H. Jones, not

Later Developments Reveal a Diabolical Crime. The Times of to-morrow will publish, from authentic sources, the true story of the ex-plosion, revealing that a diabolical crime has peen perpetrated. Orvill D. Jewett was adbeen to his taste. He had been absent the past winter yachting at Bermuda, and on his return recently expressed a desire to withdraw from the firm. His partners did not wish to make any change in the business and opposed his retiring, but he persisted in the determination and finally became so disagreeable that they conceded to his request and agreed to pay him twenty thousand dollars for his interest. The necessary papers were drawn up and were to have been signed to-day. Young Jewett, probably crazed with liquor, came to the office armed with a hand-grenade, a pistol and a dirk. Some angry words passed, and he pulled the gren-ade from his pocket and threw it on the floor. An explosion followed, the uncle was killed, his own legs were broken, and he received three terrible wounds in his abdomen. He then drew his pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but his aim was ineffective. He died this evening in the hos-

plosion, is understood not to be in a dangerous condition. THE CHICO TROUBLES.

pital. Dean, who was injured by the ex-

Indictments for Arson and Murder by the Grand Jury-Dissatisfaction at the Superficial Work.

San Francisco, April 5.-A press dispatch from Orrville says that the grand jury, to-day, presented a report, after a brief session of three and a half days. They found indictments against E. R. Roberts, John and Charles Slaughter, T. M. Stainbrook, and F. E. Conway, for the murder of each of four Chinamen killed at Lemm's ranche, near Chico; for arson against Wright, Johns, Fay, the wives of officers and sailers whose husbands are abroad in the service of their country and unable to otherwise provide for them. In this purpose the secretary feels that he will be sustained by every high minded, honorable officer in the navy of the United States.

There was an informal conference at the Ebbitt house to-day of southern Republicans who are displeased with the southern policy of the administration. Among those present for the President to recognize any government in that State, he would find only one government in the State, that of Nicholls via the three Slaughter and Hilderbaum. There was an informal conference at the Ebbitt house to-day of southern Republicans who are displeased with the southern policy of the administration. Among those present to recognize any government in that State, he would find only one government in that State, he would find only one government in the State, that of Nicholls is, and that without inquiring into its olisis, and th the three Slaughter boys, Roberts and Conway hasty and superficial manner in which the jury has conducted its inquiry, very little effort having been made to secure the indictment of a number of the prisoners, including several members of the council of nine, who have been set at liberty and have returned to

been Distributed and Accepted as a Basis for Peace.

LONDON, April 5,-The Telegraph prints the following synepsis of the protocol: "The high contracting powers have a common understanding in regard to the Oriental crisis. It was arrived at by a conference at Constantinople, and showed itself in the proposed basis to place her forces on a peace footing. Mean

Arrested in the Interior of Arkansas by Kansas Detectives-Particulars of the Discovery of their Hiding-Place.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5.—The Krnsas detectives passed through Fort Smith yesterday en route for Kansas, with the supposed Bender family, who were arrested in Crawford county Tuesday. The family went under the name of Keofer. They were arrested by a Mr. Beard, of Kansas, a private detective, upon a requisition from the governor of Kansas upon the governor of Arkansas. Mr. Beard is the man who discovered the bodies of the murdered man York and others, on the Bender place, in Kansas, in 1872. He and a requisition was obtained. Beard left tectives and attempted to get a pistol, but was party deny they are the Benders, but the cirimstances are so strong that every one in the locality where the arrests were made ar of the belief that they are the real Bender family. Keofer made a good citizen, but he

ship of the German Empire will Occasion no Change in its Internal or International

the cabinet will probably experience some istrative business, when deprived of their chief. There is no doubt the conservatives realization of these s. Prince Bismarck's programme is too necessary to be aban-German unity is too firmly based on its land power and necessity, to permit of its being curtailed by the retirement of an individual. Another Berlin special says that it is now proposed that for the time of Prince Bis-marck's retirement a vice-chancellor be ap-pointed first minister of the crown, with full personal responsibility. This requires the sanction of parliament, and a motion will be submitted to the reichstag on its re establishment. The prince does no intend, however, to await the decision of the house, but proposes to leave before it reas-sembles, if the weather will permit. The been perpetrated. Orvill D. Jewett was aumitted to the firm of which his father, when alive, was a member six or seven years ago, simply because of that relationship. He has been somewhat wild, and paid little attention been somewhat wild, and paid little attention to have the business, which seems not to have

GILTNER-On the morning of the 4th. Mrs. M. H., wife of J. A. Giltner, in the 43d year of her age.

Masonic Notice.

S.C.TOOF & CO.

good style, and at as low prices

the United States.

Best sweet Yellow Table Butter. Best coarse-ground Silvermoon Meal.

the laws, may be recognized and sustained. Chico. A correspondent hints that by virtue of their presence there additional items of interest may soon be expected.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

AT LAST.

The Great Powers of Europe have Agreed upon a Protocol which has

promised to the representative powers assembled at the conference. They advise Turkey New York, April 5.—By an explosion of saltpeter in Jewett's white lead house, corner of Front street and Burling slip, three men, including the proprietor, were killed.

while the ministers plenipotentiary and agents of the powers will watch the mode in which the promises of the Porte are carried out fully. In the event of the Porte not executing the promised reforms, the high contracting powers would reconsider the situa-tion and advise upon it in common. It is un-derstood that the Porte will neither be asked

THE BENDERS

the Bender place, in Kansas, in 1872. He followed the parties down the Atlantic and Pacific road to Pierce City, Missouri, thence to Fayetteville, in this State. The family separated at Fayetteville, but reunited at the house of a son of old man Bender, on Cedar creek, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. After satisfying himself as to the identity of the family, Detective Beard proceeded to Kansas. The governor offered a reward of two thousand five hundred dellars and a requisition was obtained. Beard left Oswego, Kansas, about ten days ago with a requisition for George Keofer, alias John Bender; Lena Koefer, alias Kate Bender; Mrs. Koefer, alias Mrs. Bender, and Philip, alias John Bender, jr. The arrests were made quietly by the sheriff, the only resistance being by Kate, who drew a shovel on the detectives and attempted to get a pistol, but was rested under a suspicion ever since his resi-dence in Crawford. They came into the county on foot, one at a time; but the old man commenced buying farms and agricultural implements, always having plenty of money to pay his way. Since they left Kansas Kate has become the mother of two children.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, April 5.—A Berlin special, re-erring to the retirement of Bismarck, says

Friends and acquaintances of the family are insited to attend the funeral, from the residence, on Walker avenue, this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at three

A SPECIAL communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 341, will be held this (FRI-DAY) evening, April 6th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the M. M. degree.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order JAS. S. CARPENTER, W. M.

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GRAND OPENING! SPRING FASHIONS! nople, and showed itself in the proposed basis for the pacification of the principalities of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria. The high contracting powers note with satisfaction the conclusion of peace with Server and recommend the Porte to executive referms which the Turkish delegates which the representative powers assembly to the representative powers as a second power power as a second power power power power powers as a second power po

THURSDAY, 5th INSTANT!

Ladies' Costumes and Suits, Misses' Suits, of all descriptions, Infants' Outfits, in extensive variety. Ladies' Dolmans, Sacques, Polonaises. Wrappers and Underwear.

MENKEN BROTHERS ask a special inspection of their elegant stock of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS SILKS IN NEW DESIGNS.

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No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN., OFFER FOR SALE 10,000 bundle Iron Ties, 5000 rolls Bagging, 2000 barrels Flour 50 tierces Hams, 1000 pails Lard. 100 casks Bacon, 50 tierces Lard. 100 hhds. Sugar, 200 barrels Whisky, 500 barrels Balt, 500 pkgs. New Mackerel, 1000 bags Coffee, 5000 barrels Balt, 500 pkgs. New Mackerel, 1000 pkgs. Tobacco, Together with a full line of Case Goods.

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We are now ready for the Spring Trade, 1877. Horses and Mules. JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of plantation and city Mules; also, a good assortment of Saddle and Harness Horses. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate. No. 778, R. D.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—B. P. Anderson (Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Martha S. Ashe et al.

DURSUANT to a decree for sale entered in the above stated cause March 23, 1878, I will sell on Saturday, 28th day of April, 1877.

No. 1423. R. D.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. C. D. Pennebaker et al. DURSUANT to a decree entered in the above stated cause on 23d day of March, 1876, I will on

io. 1774, R. D.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. John L. Mulford et al. DURSUANT to a decree entered in the above stated cause March 24, 1877, I will, on Saturday, the 28th Day of April. 1877, within legal hours, in front of the cauthouse, in city of Memphis, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate in Shelby county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes and costs adjudged against the same, to-wil: Lot No. 57 of E. T. Rose's subdivision in the city of Memphis, on the north side of Union avenue. Also, lots 37, 38 and 39 of E. T. Rose's subdivision, beginning at the southeast corner of Bayliss and Madison streets for Henry avenue; then south 148 9-12; then east 180 feet; then north 150 feet; then west 180 feet to the beginning.

B. P. ANDERSON.

Commissioner of Revenue.

John Johnston, Attorney.

ap6 fri

No. 1867, R. D.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Susan W. Hills et al.

PURSUANT to a decree entered in the above stated cause on the 23d of March, 1877, I will, on Saturday, April 28, 1877. within legal hours, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, sell at public auction, to the highcity of Memphis, sell at public auction, to the hight bidder, for eash, the following real estate, or so
much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the
lates and costs adjudged against the same, to wit:
Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of H. W. Hills's subdivision, in
the city of Memphis, fronting each 102 feet on east
sile of Walnut street, and running back, at right
angles, 180 feet to an alley.

B. P. ANDERSON,

Commissioner of Revenue.
John Johnston, Attorney.

ap6 fri

No. 1901 First Chancery Court of Shelby county.
Tennessee—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. W. H. Butts et al.
DURSUANT to a decree entered in the above stated cause, on March 24, 1877, I will, on
Saturday. April 28, 1877.

within legal hours, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, sell the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to-wit: Lots Nos. 432, 433 and 434, on the west side of Chickasaw street, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, each lot frontling on said street about 3742 feet, and running back west 14842 feet between parallel lines. B. P. ANDERSON,

Commissioner of Revenue,

John Johnston, Attorney. ap8 fri CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE. No. 2444, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—R.
C. Brinkley vs. W. Mhoon.
By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause, on the 24th day of March, 1877, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Courthouse, Main street, Memphis, Tennessee,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, about one mile east from the city of Memphis, on the west side of the Memphis and Germantown Plankroad, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of a tract of land sold by said Tate to R.C. Brinkley, and runs thence north with said Brinkley's line 1452 6-10 feet to the south line of a tract of land owned by said R.C. Brinkley, and thence west with the south line of a tract of land owned by said R.C. Brinkley, and thence west with the south line of a tract of land owned by W.B. Waldron, and runs thence south with the east line of ald Memphis and Germantown Plankroad, and thence east with the north line of said Memphis and Germantown Plankroad 415 feet to the beginning—containing 13 S-10 acres.

Terms of Sale—Cash. This April 6, 1877.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

E. J. Black, D. C. and M.

U. W. Miller, Solicitor. ap6 fri Saturday, April 28, 1877,

Chancery Sale of Real Estate. Chancery Sate of Real Estate.

On 2126, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county,
Tennessee.—James A Anderson, Adm'r of J. R.
Manuel, deceased, vs. R. C. Manuel et al.
By virtue of an interlocutory secree for sale, enred in the above cause on the 21st day of Novemr. 1876, and amended March 29, 1877. I will sell,
public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of
e Clerk and Ma fer's office, Courthouse Building,
afn street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, May 12, 1877,

In Register's office of Shelby county, in book 105, page 313.

Also, lot No. 2 of the DuBose subdivision of the Dum estate, with a front of 64 feet on Middle street, and running back 150 feet to an alley—leng the same property conveyed to Hogan to Job a Cosgrove.

Terms of Sale—8100 in cash; balance in 6 and 12 months; notes with approved surety; Hen retained, etc. This April 6, 1877.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

T. M. S. Black, Deputy Clerk and Master.

T. M. S. Rhett, Randolph, Hammond & Jordan, L. B. McParland, and T. B. Chambers, Att'ys [ap8fri Chancery Sale of Real Estate. O. 1247, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—George M. Hudhall vs. James A. An-derson, Adm'r of R. H. Glisson, deceased, By virtue of an interiocutory for sale, entered in the above cause on the 7th day of March, 1877, will sell, it public anction to the highest blidder, in out of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse adding, Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Saturday, April 28, 1877, 1876.
Terms of Sale—On credit of six (6) months; note with approved security; lien retained, and equity of redemption barred.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

R. J. Black, Deputy Clerk and Master.

U. W. Miller, Solicitor.

ap6 fri

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erve the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JOHN T. FARGASON, Presiden
B. A. PARKEL, Cashier. JUDGMENT NOTE. OOK! LOOK! to your interest, every one wishing

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